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# THE SUN.

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WEEKLY EDITION—NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1862.

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## THE WEEKLY SUN.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1862.

### The Mexican Question.

On a late occasion the country was startled by the announcement that Minister Cowen had negotiated a treaty with Mexico, by which the United States had assumed the payment of the interest on the Mexican public debt, the result of which was the withdrawal of England from the coalition against that country, and the acceptance of terms of peace between all the contending parties. The facts were gratifying, but excited a certain degree of uneasiness in the public mind, which deemed it hazardous to assume the financial burdens of another country while so deeply involved in those of our own. Its advantages, however, in delaying the Mexican trouble until we might be in position to carry out the Mexican doctrine of non-European interference in the affairs of this continent, exempted the arrangement from much of the public censure which it would otherwise have received.

It appears by documents yesterday transmitted by the President, in response to a resolution of Congress, that Mr. Cowen did negotiate such a treaty, and, apparently with the concurrence of Secretary Seward, but it was promptly rejected by the Senate, which considered it not advisable to assume any portion of the principal or interest of the debt of Mexico. The correspondence with Mr. Cowen, on the part of the President, assures him that he cannot expect any other action on the part of the Senate, directs him to guard, if possible, against the pledge of Mexican resources to foreign powers, and desires him to assure that government that the United States are not indifferent to the perils with which it is menaced.

The wisdom of the Senate's course will be concurred in by all. The time will come when we can cause our time honored principles regarding intervention, to be respected and observed, but the dictates of sound prudence require that now all entangling alliances, and burdens not our own, should be rigorously cast aside, and the whole heart and soul of the Nation be concentrated upon the affairs before us—the speedy end of the rebellion.

### The Confiscation Bill.

Mr. THIRTEEN, of Illinois, in a recent speech on the confiscation bill in the United States Senate, took strong and decided grounds in favor of that measure, and exhausted all its favorable arguments. He holds that the constitutional limitation of the punishment of treason does not apply to the property of persons who cannot be arrested and tried by process of law, and that since the rebellion has risen to the magnitude of a civil war, the belligerents, according to all writers on the subject, are possessed of all the rights of war enjoyed by independent powers.

It may be observed that the arguments of Mr. Thirteen prove too much, and defeat the very object which he endeavors to maintain. It Mr. Thirteen's position is correct, it conceives that the rebels all that they are contending for, and precludes forever all hope of a restoration of the Union and Constitution. In this view we would have no right to impose any penalties in the rebel states for disloyalty to our laws. In case of a successful termination of the war this view gives us absolute authority over the conquered states—a result which Mr. Thirteen is anxious to consummate to accomplish a purpose which can be gained in no other way. But it involves the principle of recognizing the rebels as independent, against which the Government, and an overwhelming majority of our people, are resolutely opposed. In due time a confederate bill will be necessary, and even now one conformable to the Constitution might be advisable. But it must be framed on principles that will not conflict with our form of Government, and which, unlike the proposed bill, in more peaceful times will stand the test of the Supreme Court of the United States.

### Capture of Fort Pulaski—Expeditions up the Tennessee River, and down the Mississippi.

The capture of Fort Pulaski is noteworthy, as being the first regularly constructed stone fortification yet taken, and as exhibiting our progress in possessing, occupying and holding, the property of the United States, which the President announced his intention to do about a year since, in a special message, the reading of which was given in the rebel Congress "with roar of laughter." Laughter is now silenced, for the city of Savannah is at our mercy, its harbor under the control of our gunboats, and but a brief period will elapse before its citizens will be pleading for the protection of their property, as was the case at Nashville.

The rebel forces at Corinth have been completely isolated from communication with Alabama and the east, by a masterly movement of our troops up the Tennessee river, who probed inland and destroyed two bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Consequently, General FOOTE and his cavalry, and regulars, are expecting to bring up to Fort Randolph or Fort Pillow some distance above Memphis, where the rebels threaten to make another stand. The work goes bravely on.

### From Gen. Halleck's Army.

**Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 11.**—A force of 4,000 men, on five transports, left this landing on Saturday night, accompanied by the gun-boats Tyler and Lexington, and proceeded up the Tennessee river to a point near Eastport, Miss., where they landed and proceeded inland to bear Creek Bridge and destroyed the two bridges on the Middle and Ohio railroads, one measuring 121 feet and the other 210 feet in length.

A cavalry force of 150 men was found there, who, after having killed four horses, "skedaddled" in the most typical Southern style. The expedition returned Sunday night, without having lost a man.

This was one of the most successful operations of the kind during the war, completely cutting off communication of the man rebel army at Corinth, with Alabama and the rest of the Confederacy, except New Orleans.

A flag of truce arrived at the outposts yesterday, with Gen. Johnson's son, of Kentucky, asking for his father.

**Chattanooga, April 15.**—The COMMERCIAL has information from a reliable man, who left the battle ground on Tuesday evening. He estimated our loss in killed at from 1,200 to 1,500, wounded 3,600 to 4,000, and missing 3,500. The rebels lost more than half as many as we did, but not so many wounded. About 1,600 unbound rebels were taken, and about 1,200 wounded. Our troops retook on Monday all the battle-fields on Sunday, and captured twelve pieces from the enemy. The rebels were so confident of their ability to hold our camps which they took on Sunday, that with a single exception they did not destroy them.

On Tuesday, Gen. Beauregard sent a flag of truce requesting permission to bury his dead, and saying: "Owing to the heavy reinforcements you received Sunday night and Monday, and the fatigue of my men, I desisted from retreating and not renewing the battle." The permission was not granted. The bearer of the flag admitted that Gen. Beauregard received a slight wound in the left arm.

LATER.

St. Louis, April 15.—Several gentlemen con-

nected with the army at Pittsburgh arrived here yesterday. Among them is Captain Lagan, of Gen. Grant's staff, who is the bearer of Gen. Grant's official report of the battle of Pittsburgh. They left the army on Friday night.

Gen. Halleck arrived in Pittsburgh on Friday and immediately assumed command of the army.

Gen. Grant, in his official report, estimates our loss 1,500 killed and 3,600 wounded. The loss of the enemy in killed and left on the field is greater than ours. In wounded, an estimate cannot be made, as many must have been sent to Corinth and other places. The loss of artillery was great, many pieces being disabled by the enemy's shot—some losing all their horses of many men. Not less than 200 horses were killed.

The rebel army has its head-quarters at the fort of Pea Ridge, extending two miles from Corinth. The advanced post of the Federal troops is eight miles from Pittsburg Landing, leaving a space of only two miles between the opposing armies. A battle may be fought at any moment. We have the strongest assurance that our army is ready for the encounter.

### The War in Georgia.

**Whitsunday, April 15.**—The Navy Department has received despatches from Commander Gordon, commanding United States steamer Michigan, March 30th, from which it appears that on the 17th, with the "Gaines" and another armed boat, entered Kelly's creek and proceeded to Dalton place, where he discovered a deserted battery of three guns commanding that stream, and the remains of a camp of some two hundred men. A considerable number of cattle remained on the bank, but were very wild upon our men approaching them. On the 22d the "Belle" made her appearance, and Capt. Denton, on one commenced placing the bags for the bar and channels. Commander Gordon says:—Gaines' boats continued to move us. I sent a number by the "Pocahontas," Fernandina, and also by the "Catawba." We landed our field pieces and a strong force at Gaines' Island, and obtained what we needed, and that night after a gun firing a shell or two at Pea Ridge, proceeded to St. Simons. There I loaded all our transports, with our stores, provis. & tools, &c., and set about getting them set out to work. At 4 P.M. they have got 100 pieces. To-morrow they will be in the land for corn. They have 1000 men, & I have told them that they are to replace us, and to be ready to use to themselves. They seem contented, but without a vessel at the other end of the island, they are in danger of being interdicted by the soldiers landing in that direction, and approaching them at night. St. Simons is a fine island about ten miles long on the North, and is within Frederica. It is said to be heavily garrisoned, and could be easily captured by a small force. The "Catawba" could be used to support us, and made of supporting ships, a vessel properly managed, would do much good. Those now here, some forty in number, live in T. Butler King's place, under cover of independence of the rebellion.

**Incidents and Battle Scenes of Pittsburgh.**  
In addition to the accounts already published in the Sun, of the first and second day's battle in the Sun, of the first and second day's battle at Pittsburg, we present the following additions:

### THE FIGHT ON SUNDAY.

At 10 o'clock the entire crew on both sides was massed in the fort, and the line of battle was drawn across the entire country. The rear of the sunken and masked guns was within 100 yards from the main camp, to a point extending half-way down the left wing. With the exception of the fort, it was possible to see the fortifications of the rebels, and that night after a gun firing a shell or two at Pea Ridge, proceeded to St. Simons. There I loaded all our transports, with our stores, provis. & tools, &c., and set about getting them set out to work. At 4 P.M. they have got 100 pieces. To-morrow they will be in the land for corn. They have 1000 men, & I have told them that they are to replace us, and to be ready to use to themselves. They seem contented, but without a vessel at the other end of the island, they are in danger of being interdicted by the soldiers landing in that direction, and approaching them at night. St. Simons is a fine island about ten miles long on the North, and is within Frederica. It is said to be heavily garrisoned, and could be easily captured by a small force. The "Catawba" could be used to support us, and made of supporting ships, a vessel properly managed, would do much good. Those now here, some forty in number, live in T. Butler King's place, under cover of independence of the rebellion.

**The Surrender of Fort Pulaski.**  
**Terrible Bombardment.**

## FORT PULASKI GONE IN.



Savannah at our Mercy.

## NEARER THE END.

### CLANG OF THE UNION BELL.

### Surrender of Fort Pulaski.

### Terrible Bombardment.

### ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE.

**Porterhouse Monday, April 11.**—A flag of truce went up to Craney Island this afternoon, and brought back two Norfolk papers.

I am able to give you the substance of the garrison news as published in the Savannah Evening News.

The Rhenishman says substantially, that he learns with deep regret that, after a gallant defense, against guns mostly superior, Fort Pulaski surrendered last evening, the 11th, to the 11th Corps.

General Gladstone made his financial report. He stated the total expenditures of the government for the year 1861 were \$20,670,000, and the amount of the debt \$64,410,000, since the date of the Secession. He estimated the revenue next year at \$20,000,000. The fort had been forced, therefore, not less by the galling fire poured upon it, than on account of the improbability of obtaining reinforcements and supplies, which for a considerable period had been cut off.

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In the morning, General Gladstone made his financial report. He stated that the Government had received official information that a convention had been entered into between the financial sources of the United States and the rebels, and that the rebels had agreed to pay \$100,000,000 annually to the rebels, and extended over a greater term of years than had been anticipated, and its effect had been to double the amount of the annual tribute of the rebels.

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